Amusements Co-Night.

BUOU OFBRA HCUSE-8:15-" Virginia." BOTH'S THEATRE-S-" The Corsican Brothers." CHICKERING HALL—Concert.

Daly's THEATRE—8:15—"She Would and She Wouldn't." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-"Ingomar." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-" M'lles." BAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-"Fritz." HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-" Iolanthe." NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Art Exhibition. Niblo's GARDEN-8-" The Black Flag." SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-San Francisco Min-

STRINWAT HALL-Concert. THALIA THEATRE-8-"Prison " and "From the Opera

Comique."
THEATRE COMIQUE-"McSorley's Inflation." THE CASINO-8-" The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." UNION SQUARE TREATRE-8-" A Parisian Romance." WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King.

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Business Notices.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The French Ministry has resigned MM. Falireres and Jules Ferry have been summoned to consult with President Grévy regarding the formation of a new Cabinet. ____ The steamer that was wrecked near Swansea was the Agnes Jack : the crew, numbering twelve men, perished. - The alarming rumors relative to affairs in the Soudan are contradicted, = Michael Davitt spoke on landlordism in Dublin yesterday. === A French gronaut has been killed.

DOMESTIC.-The Marquis of Lorne was entertained at dinner in Washington last evening by General Sherman. - Appraiser Howard has submitted to the Senate Committee on Commerce statement and affidavits giving reasons why G-neral Ketchum's nomination should not be confirmed. = Burglars entered the house of G. G. Guthrie, Buffalo, and stole valuable jewelry. - Charles E. Vinton, clerk of the Massasoit House, Springfield, Mass., committed suicide yesterday. Nine negroes of one family in Laurens County, S C., were poisoned by eating a goose; four of them died. = Five boys were injured by a coasting accident in Shamokin, Penn. — Four Kentuckians became engaged in a quarrel in Cincinnati, and three of them were shot.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Jacob Rosenheim, who abducted Cora Lent from Peekskill last August, was arraigned in a police court yesterday. The Rev. Dr. De Costa preached on the "Place of the Bible"; Dr. Armitage gave reasons for believ-ing the Scriptures; Mr. Beecher told how men were converted. === Oscar F. Brown, form-rly a broker in Wall-st., was ordained a minister. - The Temple Gates of Hope was dedicated.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair or clear weather and slight changes in temperature, preceded by cloudy weather and chances of light rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 38°; lowest, 34°; average, 364°.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court that railreads must perform their duties as common carriers at all times and under all circumstances, whether physically able to do so or not, has already borne truit which seems likely to ripen next summer. The freight-handlers, who have been badly depressed since last year, when they failed to induce the railways to come to terms, held a meeting yesterday to reorganize their union. They did not completely finish their work, but they showed a reviving spirit of obstruction.

The resignation of the French Ministry has been discounted for some days, and so far from adding to the present troubles of the Republic, it probably will decrease them. M. Grévy can certainly form a better Cabinet than that presided over by M. Duclerc, which was scared by a bill-poster. While Gambetta lived, the President was somewhat in the shade; but the death of that leader leaves him in command of the situation. He can now form a Cabinet which will be more in harmony with his ownideas, and which, so far as administrative capacity and political authority are concerned, will be a great improvement upon the one which has just disappeared.

If Congress can find time amid the press of more important legislation, it would be well before the end of this session to take up and pass the bill which has been reported back to the House, to provide a suitable building for the Congressional Library. The bill diders from the one which was defeated by 14 votes on December 13, having been altered to meet the views of the objectors to the last measure. The sum to be expended in a library building is now placed at not over two millions, and the site is to be on the Government's ground. It ought not to be unreasonable to hope that these changes will satisfy the objecting membersexcept, perlans, Mr. McLane, who thinks it would be a ford thing to destroy the greater part of the books, all the pamphlets and most of the other treasures of the library.

The hysterical course of events in France so clearly reveals the absence of a master hand to guide them that Gambetta is kept constantly in the public mind. If he were living, the Ministry would not have turned pale and shivered at the manifesto of "Plon-Plon," or the threatened Legitimist outbreak. Our regular Paris correspondent sends us a letter, which is published elsewhere in this impression, describing some of the minor features of this great Frenchman's character, and forebasing the future prospects of the Opportun-bet party. This was written before Prince

posters appeared, but the points which our correspondent makes suggest how great an influence for good Gambetta would have exerted in the present crisis-if indeed a crisis could have occurred if he had lived.

The news from Washington is that the prospects of the Tariff bill are improving in the House and in the Senate. The speeches of some of the Democratic Representatives last week have aroused enthusiasm among certain doubtful Republican members of the House, who now announce their intention to vote for the measure and to refrain from too much amendment. This is an encouraging outlook. It is the most conspicuous duty of the Republican Representatives to give the country a substantial reduction of the tariff and of the internal revenue at this session of Congress. The influence of the spirit of compromise is apparently extending. This is as it should be, for naturally no tariff or internal revenue measure which will suit every one can go through. The most should be made of all points upon which there is agreement, and the least of points upon which the members are at variance. It is only in that way that anything can be accomplished. We are extremely glad to see this growing disposition among the Republican Representatives to comply with the imperative demands of the

It will be seen by our Albany letter that the expenses of the investigating committees of the Democratic Assembly of 1882 (\$55.881) are about double what they were under any one of the four preceding Republican Legislatures. A perusal of the items in these bills will hardly give pleasure to the taxpayers who; have to meet them. Few of this class enjoy a dinner each day costing \$6 50, although this was not too dear for some of the investigators. But extravagance is not the only exasperating feature of this matter. The money in some cases was entirely thrown away so far as results were concerned. The Kiernan Insolvent Corporations investigation amounted to nothing. The committee reported rather informally to the Senate that the Assembly committee had examined the subject sufficiently. It cost the State \$3,415 to learn that. More flagrant was the worthlessness of the Grady investigation of the Department of Public Works. It was undoubtedly needed; but no report was ever made, and the only result was that Tammany Hall was admitted to the last Democratic State Convention. That was probably the object Mr. Grady had in view when he attacked Commissioner Thompson; but his success was hardly worth \$2,137 to the taxpayers at large.

There are some startling facts in Mr. Robert P. Porter's letter on the mills and mill-hands of Dundee, Scotland, which we publish this morning. They will be instructive reading, not only to rabid Free-Traders, who do not want any industry protected even at the start, but to those persons of more moderate views who think a tariff for this country was well enough to begin with, but should now be abandoned. Mr. Porter traces the rise of the manufacture of linen in the Dundee district in the last century down to the present time, and the tables of wages which he scatters through his accounts contain the statistics of the suffering among the mill-hands who have made their employers rich. It is a significant fact that this industry took its start at Dundee under a protective theory in the eighteenth century, when Parliament granted a bounty on brown linens, which could not be made then without this help except at a loss. The condition of the operatives then was bad enough (women received \$1 for spinning sixty-five miles of yarn), but it does not seem to have improved under free-trade care. The picture which Mr. Porter draws of the state of the Dundee operatives is a pitiful one. The poor people there are worse off than at Paisley. The letter is recommended to any American workman who thinks his condition would be improved under a Free-Trade Democratic Administration.

BLUNDERS THAT MEAN STARVATION. The vigorous speech of Major McKinley placed before the country reasonings which, of late years, it has been too customary in political circles to overlook. The working people know that the tariff affects their interests most powerfully. Manufacturers and mine-owners know that a change of duty may mean ruin to them and incalculable suffering to those whom they employ. But the politicians are very apt to load their minds with mere theories, so that they fail to realize the practica bearings of the matter. Some of them have inherited or imbibed ideas which they have been reiterating year after year at conventions and in speeches, until they have grown to think that other people are as insincere about the matter as themselves, and that the whole tariff business is a humbug because they are humbugs. No other question now remains, since the restoration of specie payments, upon which political action can so greatly affect the livelihood of millions of people. Yet we have lived so long under protective duties, and prospered so greatly, that many politicians and some business men fancy that a change of duties would not make any real difference to anybody, excepting to a

few individuals who are called monopolists. For instance, it is often said that the duties on sicel rails could be greatly reduced without injury or injustice. Some reduction THE TRIBUNE has advocated, but not at all on the ground that the people have been oppressed for the advantage of a monopoly, as free traders assert. When rails are selling at \$40 per ton or less, having been reduced in price over \$80 in less than ten years, it can hardly be said that the people are suffering from the duty. But let it be supposed that a certain reduction of duty can be made with safety, and that Congress mistakenly takes off a little too much, what happens? Does the loss fall mainly upon the mill-owners? They may be ferced to close their works, it is true. For a time, perhaps, they would wait in | vicissitudes and mysteries of human fate with hope, merely losing profit or interest on their investment. But the workmen, what are they to do? They cannot exist without work and wages. They have wives and children who cannot live unless work can be found. These men feel the blow at once. When the milldoors close, their means of subsistence are gone. They have spent years in gaining the knowledge and skill to be competent workers in a particular kind of work, and cannot now begin to learn another, with families dependent on them. Of necessity, they must offer to do any other kind of work for which skill is not required. But do members of Congress lancy that it is easy for unskilled workmen to get employment? Let them ask the homeless tramps, who go from place to place, willing to do any kind of work for any

wages, however low, but unable to find any, Then consider the effect upon other labor of such new and strong competition. At every door where unskilled labor is employed knocks the former worker in a rail mill, offering to do that unskilled work for lower wages. Not all employers are just enough to

Napoleon's red, yellow and buff colored | forego the opportunity to cut down the wages paid. If some do so, others in the same kind of business are pressed to take the same course, lest they should be driven from the market. So the effect spreads from one branch of business to another, as the unemployed men go about in search for work. Is it well to turn any class of American workmen into tramps or paupers ?

Congress does not mean to do so, of course. The free-trade Congressmen are not deliberately trying to starve American laborers. But they make a mistake of judgment. They may honestly believe that a reduction would be safe when it really would be fatal. A mistake of judgment, a vote cast without sufficient information on this subject, means starvation to some industrious workmen and great injury to very many more. If members of Congress will remember this when they are voting on the tariff question, they will not be in haste to act against the recommendations of those who have given to the subject most study.

CATASTROPHES.

The year has opened with a series of terrible warnings of the fragmentariness of human life. The old year is uniformly dismissed without regret as wearisome and disappointing, if not downright unlucky. The new year is hailed with eager haste as one that may be destined to stand out in human memory as a brighter and happier period, in which the depressing influences of unforeseen calamities and economic disasters may be avoided. Eighteen hundred and eighty-three, however, has dawned with leaden skies and portents of evil. In France the greatest Republican has been stricken down, and his death has been followed by many signs of political incapacity, social agitation and national despondency. On the Continent the floods have borne devastation and misery in their train. From every quarter there are tidings of disaster. The hotel fire in Milwaukee, the circus catastrophe in Russia, the railway accident near Tehichipa Pass, the loss of two stanch ocean steamst.ips, and numerous other disasters on sea and land, are not only appailing horrors, but omens of depression and gloom. The year is barely a month old, yet the cup of misfortunes seems brimming already. Men are already saying in their hearts: "It will be a disagreeable year, if nothing worse !" Before the agencies of steam, electricity and

the public press were multiplied, the effect of sudden catastrophes was confined to the local ities in which they occurred. When the tower in Siloam tell, there was no lack of talk in the neighboring villages, and the rumor of the disaster was carried beyond Jerusalem into the hill-country, but the world outside did not know what had happened. The collapse of the great chimney-stack in Bradford a tew weeks ago was telegraphed instantly to the ends of the earth, so that it was known simultaneously ic Calcutta, the European capitals, San Franeisco and New-York that sixty men, women and children had suddenly ceased to exist in the workaday world. But outside Bradford there was scarcely a single point of human in terest in the calamity. Architects may have been warned against sacrificing the principles of security to shapely proportions, and life insurance canvassers may have obtained a new fact to lay before working people; but the human suffering which had been caused left no impression upon the minds of renders at a distance. Three hundred people are trampled under foct or burned to death in a circus in Poland; but the fact excites no more emotion in the heart of an American reader than the footings of a table of mortality statistics. Four bundred emigrants and sailors are suddenly swallowed up by the sea. There is a short controversy respecting compartments in a ship's hull and a momentary curiosity to learn what excuse the commander of the other steamship can offer for not attempting a rescue; but the agong which was caused in a single awful instant, when hundreds of these quiet and simple peasants and working people were brought face to face with their docm, is only a vague generalization. In a week it is forgotten by the general public

It is only in exceptional instances that these tragic occurrences leave any permanent impression upon the public mind outside the immediate localities where they occur. The facts are known, but the suffering is not brought close to the emotions and sympathies. A day passes, and men are thinking of something newer and pleasanter. A month goes by, and 1883 is not considered especially unlucky, but only an average year, with startling occurrences now and then, but with the usual out come of peace, prosperity and security. A year rolls by, and there is a vague feeling of disappointment and depression and an eager hope that another year will be cheerier and brighter. There is invariably a speedy reaction from the discouragement and sense of insecurity caused by the vicissitudes of human destiny.

It may be that the world as it grows older is becoming more and more accustomed to the conditions of its being. Certainly the impressions of telplessness caused by catastrophes like those which have been recently recorded are only vague and transitory. The thrill of horror excited by such recitals is felt only momentarity; the sense of insecurity and the feeling of unrest soon pass away, Men learn to expect catastrophes and to make allow ance for them in the Providential scheme of the universe. Yet they cannot explain them. That seventy weary travellers and hotel servants should suddenly be exposed to the horrors of an agonizing death, that three hundred men. women and children should be wrenched out of life with tortures unspeakable while enjoying a town-show in Poland, or that four hundred emigrants seeking their fortunes in a new land should be drowned before they have fairly lost sight of the old country, is as inexplicable to-day as the death of the thirty victims of the Tower of Siloam was to the Jews of old. The question is no longer asked, as it was then: Have these men sinned or their fathers, that they should perish so miserably ?" But it is no easier now than it was then to reconcile the an orderly scheme of government for the uni-

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Last week would have been one of quite satisfactory progress in business but for several failures of importance. One of these was clearly due to the refusal of Congress to act upon the Whiskey bill, and more remotely to the great over production of whiskey. Another was as clearly due to uncertainties in regard to under which business labors. The whiskey business, the tobacco business and the manufacture of fermented liquors, the iron trade, the woollen, cotton, silk and tumber trades, all these and many more are embarrassed by the uncertainty as to Congressional action. It would not be strange if there should be other failures during the coming month, arising from this uncertainty, although the final action of Congress should be such as to improve business in the end. The imports last week were very large, and less than \$700,000 of the increase was in dry-goods, while nearly \$3,000,000

was in other merchandise. It is especially noteworthy that imports continue so large when bills to reduce duties materially are under consideration in Congress. The entries of drygoods last week were in value considerably more than the amount withdrawn for consumption, and it may be that stocks of other goods are also accumulating in anticipation of a change of duties.

On the other hand, the exports have been large. The shipments of cotton reached 154,000 bales last week, against 98,237 for the corresponding week last year. Since September 1 the exports have been larger by \$60,000 bales than they were during the corresponding part of the previous crep year. The shipments of wheat have also been very large, notwithstanding some recent advance in price, partly because the foreign demand has improved and partly because the ocean rates have somewhat declined. The great advance in petroleum, if maintained, would naturally affect the shipments of that product, but the tendency of the market for provisions has been toward lower prices. On the whole, the condition of foreign trade would be quite favorable but for the exceptional imports last week. There are very contradictory statements as to the movement of securities, but the dulness of exchange does not indicate that the movement is important.

While the speculation in products continues, other domestic trade has been comparatively dull. The stormy weather of last week accounts for this in part, but the condition of some important branches of manufacture is unsatisfactory. It is reported from Fall River that the question of running the mills on short time is being considered, because of the stagnation in the print-cloth market, and a correspondent of The Providence Journal estimates that the shrinkage in value of mill stocks during the past twelve months has been about 20 per cent. Iron was dull and weak, but this may be attributed to the action of the Senate on the iron and steel duties. Copper is quiet and steady, and tin somewhat firmer. But the volume of exchanges at New-York was only \$738,000,000 last week, of which an unusually large proportion was due to speculation in stocks. Probably all other transactions did not exceed \$150,000,000, against \$570,000,000 for the corresponding week last year. Morcover, an inusual proportion of the payments must have been due to the speculation in products. The sales of cotton amounted to 447,000 bales, of which only 3,820 were for consumption or export. The sales of oil here, at Bradford and Oil City probably exceeded 40,000,000 barrels. if it were not for these operations, the exchanges of last week would doubtless have been unusually small. Nor can much greater activity in business be expected so long as Congress is acting on the triff and internal revenne. The sooner it can bring these labors to an end, the sconer business can begin to adjust itself to conditions which cannot now be antici-

A FORTUNATE ADVENTURER.

The recent dispatch announcing the discovery of cold on the Yukon River in Alaska recalls one of the romantic experiences of Western mining life The Alaska discoverer, whose name should have been given as Scheiffelin, instead of Schullelin-as was telegraphed-is the man who located the rich nines at Tombstone, Ariz., and founded and named the town. The story of the " dnd " is a remarkable one. "Ed " Schenfelin, with his brothers and one or two companions, was prospecting in outhern Arizona some four or five years ago, when the country contained comparatively few white men and was overrun by hostile Apaches. The party, in Western parlance, were "down on their inck." They had made no strikes, and their supplies were running low. It was a condition of affairs which Scheiffelin was inured to, for he had been so reduced as to live on meal and beans given him to camp as an act of charity. Finally they resolved, in desperation, to start across into what is now known as the Tombstone District. Other prospectors had kept away, from fear of the Indians. The country was dry and desolate, and contained but little game. The few intrucers had never returned.

determination it was generally predicted that they would meet death by Anache bullets or by starvation. "All you will find will be your tombstone was the sarcastic fareweil of a miner as the adventurous band started into the barren hills. They journeyed through eacti and mesquite, crossed arroyas and climbed hills, examining ledges and croppings and scrutin, zing every rock for signs of pay ore that might lead to the discovery of a vein All the time they kept a keen outlook for Apaches. They slept rifles in hand while a faithful watch was kept throughout the night. But they found nothing. Footsore, weary and discouraged they camped on the site of the present town of Tombstone. Their provisions were nearly exhausted. It was imperative for them to find food at once or give up their attempt and turn backward. One of the party, taking his rifle, went out to hunt for a deer In his absence the others almost hopelessly began examining the rocky ground near their camp, and at last Fortune proved kind. When the hunter returned be learned that he and his comrades were millionnaires. They had found a rich out-cropping of ore that hinted at the wealth beneath their feet. They "located" their claims, and after a period of

waiting partially developed them.
In May, 1880, "Ed." scheiffelin and his brothers sold their share in these mines for a round million to a Philadelphia syndicate. Now a town of some 5,000 inhabitants stands on the ground where the penniless adventurers camped. When the nows of the strike went out and prospectors rushed in, Scheiffelin, as the "oldest mhabitant" and founder, was asked to name the town. He recalled the parting words of the miner when he started out, and erid, "Call it Tombatone," The out-crop-first dis covered was supposed to be from a vein, but on expioration has proved to indicate a rich deposit, in place of which there is now an immense yawning guif. Several claims were laid out which have since been developed into mines and some probably worked out, but they still bear the tuneful names of "Owl's Last Hoot," "Lucky Cuss," "Tough Nus and "Good Enough," while one is named the "Tribune." But Scheiffelin was too thoroughly infeeted with the mining fever to be content with his suddenly acquired riches. Within the last year he fitted out a small steamer at San Francisco, gather ed about him a party of adventurers and started to seek the golden fleece in the frezen wilds of Alaska. Now if the report be true it appears what Fortune has again proved his triend

AN ABJECT BEING. There are people in the rural districts who would

esteem that a proud and happy day on which they became citizens of New-York. They little know us In their country villages they claim to be independent men. Here the average citizen is only a worm soried with lampbrack and crushed under the debis from exploding man-hotes. Has the individual in New-York any rights ! Alas, he can be assured of petther life, liberty nor happiness. Steam-heating companies turn his thoroughfares into a succession of hillocks and pitfalls for one half the the tariff. These illustrate the difficulties | time, and for the other half lend an additional element of danger to the ruins by daily explosions. These explosions, it is to be noticed, are increasing in violence, and if this continues we may shortly expect one of sufficient magnitude to disrupt utterly our massive down-town buildings. It is a chastening thought for passengers on lower Broadway that here are not only explosive steam-pipes under their feet, but volumes of gas, like a powder magazine, awaiting only a spark to deal destruction on every side. Friday's explosion was in the nature of a mild introduction. On Saturday massive iron slabs were tossed high in air by the ignition of the mixture of gas and air, windows were shivered, a general panic caused, and "when the force of the lief that even amusements usually considered worldly

concussion was over a number of disabled citizens were lying on the muddy pavement," And it wasn't much of a day for pipes, either. But it is wildly inspiriting to read the statement of the foreman of the gas company that "all the trenches are the same, and I can light a flame at almost every one of the man-holes." It would appear, therefore, that every death-trap-we should have said manhole-is likely at any time to imitate that at Broadway and Maiden-lane. When the gas in the man-holes fails to come to time the steam-pipes can be relied upon to put in some lively work on their own account. It may be expected, therefore, that there will shortly be a field day down town, when the man-holes and steam-pipes shall combine to beat the record.

Well, suppose the much enduring citizen picks

himself up from the street and betakes nimself to

his place of business or his home, there to rub off the lampblack and nurse his bruises. He has life, to be sure, but has he liberty or happiness ? He suddenly finds laborers invading his premises and erecting ungainly telegraph poles close before his windows. Other men enter his house to stretch wires across the roof, and, having once effected an entry, frequently reappear to make repairs, until his house is his no longer. He starts down town, perhaps contracting pneumonia while waiting for "L" trains and changing cars, and when he reaches his office finds the employes of an electric lighting company calmly and deliberately drilling a hole into his vaults in which to erect a pole. The attorney of the company which directed the attack upon the vaults of the Oriental Bank on Saturday was considerate enough to acknowledge that the law gave no power for this species of breaking and entering. Therefore it appears that the pole is to be set up near the curbstone and braced with iron supports, which will be pleasant for the individual who falls over them as well as for the bank officers. These recent additions to the burdens of the Issachar-like citizen clearly show that he has no right to his life, to the security of his property, nor to his home. This is an eminently humbling thought, and these afflictions may be sent as a rebuke to our pride and to reduce us to a state of befitting meekness. It may be that telegraph poles, steam-pipes, street excavations and gas explosions are but means of grace, and that the men responsible for them are earnest but unappreciative laborers for our moral welfare. All this may be, and yet such is the perversity of human nature that we feel sure the average citizen, while confessing that he has no rights, even to a protest, would consent to deprive himself of these efforts for his purification. He might, were he not utterly crushed, demand that the costly privileges accorded an experimental system of steam heating should be withdrawn. He might ask that gas companies should maintain a close supervision over their pipes. He might insist that all telegraph wires should go underground, where they belong. And if this wretched citizen were in carnest, and made his denands beard, some method of subterranean passage or pipes and wires might be devised which would be permanent and do away with the continual tearing up of the streets. But the citizen is crushed. He makes no protest, is content to lose his rights, demands nothing, and so obtains nothing.

PERSONAL

The schools of Portland, Me., recently held a Longfellow hour," on which occasion interesting exercises were held in all the school, and a hand-some sum was realized for the memorial fund.

"I admire America and Americans," said Mr. Wilde on reaching London, "just as I would any other currosity." An entirely mutual feeling, Oscar, with the last word emphasized. Shake!

Miss Mary Walker, step-daughter of Attorney-General Benjamin Harris Brewster, will be married on Tuesday evening of next week to Mr. R. J. W. Koons, in Washington. Mr. Allan Arthur, son of the President, will be one of the ushers, and there will be ten bridesmaids, dressed two in blue, two in will be ten cridesmalds, dressed two in blue, two in green, two in violet, two in pink, and two in white. Dr. Schliemann has received permission from the Greek Government to make excavations at the northwest of Athens, near the ancient Academy, where he hopes to find the grave of Pericles. When he has finished his work there he will begin fresh executions in the Island of Crete.

One of the surviving " Forty-niners," Levi Farnsworth, of Jonesboro, Me., returned to his old home a tew days ago after an absence of thirty-three years. He sailed for the Pacific coast in November. 1849, leaving behind him his wife and six children, all of whom were living to great him on his return except one daughter, who died twenty

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Richter, who has just been appointed first Bishop of the new (Roman Carholic) ee of Grand Rapids, Mich., is at present paster of t. Lawrence's Church, Cincinnati. He is about thirty-six years of ace, and will therefore be one of the youngest Bishops in this country. He is a native of Germany, and was educated at Cincinnati and

The present King of Portugal is fully abreast of his fellow-sovereigns of Europe in education and advanced ideas. He keeps close watch upon new inventions and discoveries, and is quick to adopt any that may prove of real merit. He has just had an elaborate telephone system established between his orare telephone system examined with the objects, so that he can, without moving from his chair, alternately occupy himself with his books and the translations by which he has distinguished himself, with music, and with the duties and cares of State.

Illustrated papers misrepresent the personal appearance of Prince Bismarck by drawing him with simply a military mustache. For some time past he has worn a full beard, not because it pleases either him or his wife, but because it is a useful defence against the neuralgia to which he has so often een a martyr. Still, the hirsute barrier does not ilways keep back the foe. "I suffer dreadfully in the mornings," the Chancellor recently said, " and If the Reichstag would only meet in the afternoons instead of so early, I should have taken part in the debates of D e mber. It is only after a full meal that my aims stop. Sometimes they are so severe that my cains stop. Sometimes they are so severe that m speaking I am obliged to stop short in the middle of a sentence."

The Rev. John De Witt Miller deserves a paragraph. He is a Methodist Episcopal preacher of Frenton, N. J. A few days ago he was called upon to open with prayer the session of the State Assembly. He did so, and the Solons who had been wont to spend prayer-time in the labby soon flocked as close to his desk as they could get. And this was the prayer they heard, in part : " Our Father, may the members of this House not neglect the exacting and often unpleasant duties of the committee-rosm, to seek publicity in noisy championship of popular mea ure on the floor of this House. . . . May these Assemblymen so act as to escape the nece of explaining to an inquisitive constituency leaving home poor, on the meagre salary of \$500, they return rich." And just here an awful hush reigned on the banks of the Delaware, and scarce even an echo was heard to say, "Amen,"

GENERAL NOTES.

A young man, said by the papers to have een clothed in an "ulster and a dark, heavy moustache," and whose conversation " flowed as gently as easter oil," has been fleecing the simple minded druggists of Minneapoils. He sold to a large number of them an alleged mugical enturen remedy, obtaining a large sum of money for it. An analysis proved the mixture to be of money for it. An analysis processing the common sait, and now the druggless are out in a card telling the world that such doings are really not right, and stating that they, as well as the catarrit remedy, were sold—in which the world will agree.

Life is made wildly hilarious down in North Carolina by occasional hunts after the seductive possum ; but The Charlotte Observer tells of a muskrat bunt that recently took place in that State which is at least a novelty. A man was walking home late one night, and while opening his door with his button-hook was auddenly attacked by some unknown animal. Looking around be discovered not snakes, but a number of erocious muskrats. After trying in vain to repel their attack, he beat a masterly retreat and summoned a squad of the local constables. A Homeric battle now ensued, and the newspaper chronicler graphically describes the chasts of a gigantic "musquash" who was finally persuaded to die by a policeman's ciub. The only tojury done by the moskrats was the tearing of a number of pairs of those useful articles of clothing known as "pants."

Whether or not church members can safely or properly patronize amusements of any kind is not an open question in Arizona. It is a settled article of be-

are made rallgious when undertaken for the benefit of the church. The Tombstone Epitaph of recent date had this cheerful local frem showing how the church and the stage may meet hand in hand? "On Saturday even ing, the 20th inst., a grand dramatic and musical entertains ment will be given at Schieffelin Hall for the benefit of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. The third act of 'Caste' will be given; also the mad scene from 'Article 47'; the whole to conclude with refreshment and dancing."

English papers tell an amusing story of a well-known banker of Liege, Belgium. A short time age he gave a little dinner party to which ten guesta had been bidden, beside himself and wife, making twelve in all. They were just about to sit down when in dropped a friend from the Antipodes and invited himself to dinner, thus making the fatal number thirteen. The hanter, to prevent fil-luck, rushed down stairs to his office, found the cashier just about to leave for the evening, dragged him up stairs, fitted him with a dress coat, and led him triumphantly late the drawing-room amid the applause of the relieved guests, three of whom declared that they would not sit down to the best dinner ever served if there were thirteen at table. At that moment the bell rang, and a note was brought for one of the guests whose wife had suddenly fallen ill, and who consequently was unable to remain. Thirteen again! Gloom and despair; and the cashier, finding bimself the Jonah of the evening, volunteered to depart, The banker saw him down stairs, and was expressing his regrets when-joy!-the family doctor heaved is sight. Him the host secured, and, happy in being able sight. Him the host secured, and, happy in being able to offer the hospitalities of his table to his kind-hearted and sorely tried employe, the three returned to the drawing-room. Dinner was ordered to be placed upon the table, but, just as all was ready, the hostess who was in delicate nealth, and who had been unduly excited by all the uncoward events, fainted dead away, and had to be put to bed. Thirteen again! This time there was nothing for the cashier but to go and dine with what appetite he might at the nearest restaurant.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Congressman Converse, of Ohio, looks every mestioner straight in the eye and assures him that he s not a candidate for Sp aker, and then adds that there is as much probability of a dark horse presiding over the next House as there is of any of the prominent candidates being elected. Mr. Converse has a way of making his position understood without committing himself, which proves his ability to cope with Mr. Randall in a contest for the Speakership.

Delaware's whipping-post law provides that criminals convicted of murder in the second degree shall be imprisoned for life and whipped at the beginning of their term. An effort was made last week in the Legislature to abolish this provision, but it failed. The mington News remarks: "The whipping-post is without doubt a singularly efficacious mode of punishment for certain offences, but it is doubtful if it has any restraining or corrective influence on an individual who is about to be imprisoned for life."

It may possibly excite a languid interest among some people to know that indiscreet friends of Governor Bate, of Tennessee, presented him with a phetograph of himself embellished with a Confederate fing on the day he was inaugurated, and that the gift has been hung in a conspicuous place in the Adjutant-General's office. As Governor Bate was elected on a platform that distinctly demanded that the State debt should not be honestly paid, the only possible significance the present has is in the proof it gives that disloyalty and repudiation go together.

While the Bourbons of Virginia are wondering what they shall do to be saved, and suggesting oue plan and another to keep the party from going to pieces, the Readjusters can point to accomplished facts. They have ended the controversy about the State debt, abolished the poli tax and greatly improved the public schools. If the Bourbons had shown any disposition to stand up for principle, there would be some sympathy for them. But by supporting a Readjuster for Congress-man-at-Large and by their recent eagerness in acqui-escing in the repudiation of a pertion of the debt, they have proved that their claim of honesty was a mere ex-pedient.

Governor Foster, of Ohio gives the wise advice to the Republicans that in nominating candidates for the Legislature this year they avoid pledging them to vote for any particular aspirant for the United States Senatorship. Name the best men, he says, work ear-Senatorship. nestly for their election, and then if the party retains nestly for their election, and then it the party reaches control of the Legislature, let the question of who shall be senator be settled by the free choice of the people's representatives. This advice is too common sense to go inheeded. Had a sin flar course been pursued in some other States, two or three Senatorial connects that are now distracting the party would have been avoided.

There is a tariff scrimmage impending in the Democratic party to which a fair at Donnybrook is no emparison. For some time the Free Traders have been aving it all their own way, but the Protection advocates are gradually gathering courage, and begin to speak up in a peremptory way. Witness the following from The Macon Telegraph, one of the ablest Democratic papers in "Those gentlemen of the press within the Jeergin: Democratic party, and those statesmen who are rampant for Free Trade, may do well to remember that the dootrine of Protection is of Democratic birth. Washington, Jefferson and Jackson all favored it. And in the first the very first plank reads, ' Resolved, That n adequate protection to American industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country; and that an abandonme t of the policy at this period would be attended with con-Requences serious to the best interests of the Nation. This was adopted in the city of, Washington May 11, 1832, long before the Republican party was dreamed of. The Democratic Party has a fighting c ance to win in 1894. It is not going to discount that chance by any Free Trade foolery."

PUBLIC OPINION.

NEGLECT THAT SHOULD BE REMEDIED. Mr. Prom The Cincinnati Enquirer (Deta.)
Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, should not be overlooked in the horly-burly. His bond has ocen fixed at
\$100,000, and up to the present time the Legislature has
made no appropriation to meet it.

made no appropriation to meet it.

AN OLD DEMOCRATH: CRY SQUELCHED.

From The St. Faul Pioneer Press (Ren.)

The Democratic party is at the present time the chief and uncompromising advocate of every centralizing scheme. Every measure that proposes to extend the power of the general government at the expense of the "severeign States," provided only that it contain a liberal appropriation, can secure the almost soud support of the Democratic party, and the South will vote for it without a break. The most ominous sign of the times, as far as the South is concerned, is its readiness to yield to any stretch of National power if compensated by a support from the National Tressury. The ness to yield to any stretch of National power if compensated by a supend from the National power if compensated by a supend from the National Fressury. The enthusiastic support given by it and its allies to needless works in that section, the demand for the construction of levers for the sole purpose of benefiting private property, and the pushing of the bill for National aid to education, are but a faw among abundant illustrations of the fact stated. The conflict between the general and the local powers in this Government must ever remain as an issue in our politics, if we would not full into that dangerous reliance upon a central power which proceeds decay of liberty. But the Democratic party is no longer the conservator of local rule.

BHORT-LIVED CRAZES.

From The Lincoln (Seb.) Herald (Rep.)

The short life of the prohibition amendment outliness in Kinnas and lows is the explanation of the peace that passeth all understanding that now pervades Nebiasas's legislative hails. A big noise is not aways the best thing to lie to pothics. Two years from now the "Anti-monop," craze will also be put away in all the best being the same passet with a second control of the same passet in the same passet in

GETTING RECKLESS.

From The Louisville Courier Journal (Dem.)
We assert that the general conditions of the

We assert that the general conditions of the European laboret gets more for his money than the European laboret gets more for his money than the American laboret. We assert that the American manufacturer can compete in the neutral markets of the world with the foreign manufacturer, and that the tax we key upon ourselves for his benefit takes from us in tribute what he bould get in fair profits if the markets of this world were open to him. We assert that our present world were open to blue. We seem and the first system is simply making the rich richer and the poor power to every dolar it yields the Government it revenue, powring this the lap of the protected classe from four to six donars of subsidy, and slow! bu, street

MUSIC.

THE CASINO CONCERT.

The fourth concert as the Casino last evening was well attended, in spite of forbidding weather. The programme, already sketched in The Tellerie, proved agreeable in composition and performance. Some changes players were apparent, and the work of the orchestra was scarcely as good as usual, though we are bound to say the casual faults were not in the parts of the new players; and in Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette" the work was most crisp and deficate throughout and was warmly applauded.

Miss Schell made her beat effect with Eckert's " Echo Song," but for some reason her singing is this year less satisfactory than formerly. Mrs. Norman sang both in Italian and Engitsh very acceptably, most agreeably in the Di tanti painti. Her volve is a contracto of great range, foreible and of excellent quality as both extremes, and she sings with care and naish. Her man-ner, however, is heavy and it cless, a fault aggravated by the persistently slow time in which she takes every-

Mr. Carleton was apparently suffering from a cold, but sang with his aconstoned good taste "The Vilinge Blacksmith," and Adam's Contique de Noël," responding after the former with the cuarming "Kose Mare," which he has aimost make his own Mr. Fr.tsch sang with extreme good taste in the Scaubert

ong.

The programmes have been a trifle shortened, and would benefit by further slight compression, so as to bring the last sole number at a little earlier hour.